

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

SHANNON CAMPBELL,
Plaintiff,
v.
FELD ENTERTAINMENT, INC., and
MICHAEL STUART,
Defendants.

Case Nos.: 12-CV-04233-LHK
13-CV-00233-LHK

FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

MARK ENNIS,
Plaintiff,
v.
FELD ENTERTAINMENT, INC., and
MICHAEL STUART,
Defendants.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 23, 2015


LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. DUTY OF JURY

Members of the Jury: Now that you have heard all of the evidence and will hear the arguments of the attorneys, it is my duty to instruct you as to the law of the case.

Each of you has received a copy of these instructions that you may take with you to the jury room to consult during your deliberations.

You must not infer from these instructions or from anything I may say or do as indicating that I have an opinion regarding the evidence or what your verdict should be.

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. And you must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath to do so.

In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and ignore others; they are all important.

2. BURDEN OF PROOF – PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim or affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or affirmative defense is more probably true than not true.

You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

3. BURDEN OF PROOF – CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE

When a party has the burden of proving any claim or defense by clear and convincing evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or defense is highly probable. This is a higher standard of proof than proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

4. TWO OR MORE PARTIES – DIFFERENT LEGAL RIGHTS

You should decide the case as to each party separately. Unless otherwise stated, the instructions apply to all parties.

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5. WHAT IS EVIDENCE

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness;
- (2) the exhibits which are received in evidence; and
- (3) any facts to which the lawyers have agreed.

6. WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE

In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received into evidence. Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are. I will list them for you:

- (1) Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they have said in their opening statements, will say in their closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory of them controls.
- (2) Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the Court's ruling on it.
- (3) Testimony that has been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered. In addition, sometimes testimony and exhibits are received only for a limited purpose; when I give a limiting instruction, you must follow it.
- (4) Anything you may have seen or heard when the Court was not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.

7. DIRECT OR CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

8. CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it. Proof of a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- (1) the opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know the things testified to;
- (2) the witness's memory;
- (3) the witness's manner while testifying;
- (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case and any bias or prejudice;
- (5) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
- (6) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
- (7) any other factors that bear on believability.

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

9. EVIDENCE FOR LIMITED PURPOSE

Some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose only.

When I instruct you that an item of evidence has been admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for that limited purpose and for no other.

10. DEPOSITION IN LIEU OF LIVE TESTIMONY

A deposition is the sworn testimony of a witness taken before trial. The witness is placed under oath to tell the truth and lawyers for each party may ask questions. The questions and answers are recorded.

When a person is unavailable to testify at trial, the deposition of that person may be used at the trial. You should consider deposition testimony, presented to you in court in lieu of live testimony, insofar as possible, in the same way as if the witness had been present to testify.

Do not place any significance on the behavior or tone of voice of any person reading the questions or answers.

11. IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE – WITNESS

The evidence that a witness lied under oath on a prior occasion may be considered, along with all other evidence, in deciding whether or not to believe the witness and how much weight to give to the testimony of the witness and for no other purpose.

12. EVIDENCE IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT

Exhibits capable of being displayed electronically will be provided to you in that form, and you will be able to view them using equipment provided to you in the jury room.

A court technician will show you how to operate the equipment and how to locate and view the exhibits. You will also be provided with a list of all exhibits received in evidence. If you need additional equipment or supplies, you may make a request by sending a note.

In the event of any technical problem, or if you have questions about how to operate the equipment, you may send a note to the Bailiff, signed by your presiding juror or by one or more members of the jury. Be as brief as possible in describing the problem and do not refer to or discuss any exhibit you were attempting to view.

If a technical problem or question requires hands-on maintenance or instruction, a court technician may enter the jury room with the courtroom deputy present for the sole purpose of assuring that the only matter that is discussed is the technical problem. When the court technician or any non-juror is in the jury room, the jury shall not deliberate. No juror may say anything to the court technician or any non-juror other than to describe the technical problem or to seek information about operation of equipment. Do not discuss any exhibit or any aspect of the case.

The sole purpose of providing the equipment in the jury room is to enable jurors to view the exhibits received in evidence in this case. You may not use the equipment for any other purpose. At my direction, technicians have taken steps to make sure that the equipment does not permit access to the Internet or to any "outside" website, database, directory, game, or other material. Do not attempt to alter the equipment to obtain access to such materials. If you discover that the equipment provides or allows access to such materials, you must inform me immediately and refrain from viewing such materials. Do not remove the equipment or exhibits from the jury room, and do not copy the exhibits.

II. CAUSES OF ACTION

13. INTRODUCTION

Ms. Campbell has brought the following causes of action against Feld Entertainment, Inc.:

- (1) Ralph Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51.7;
- (2) Bane Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1 (based only on Cal. Civ. Code § 43);
- (3) Battery; and
- (4) Assault.

Ms. Campbell has brought the following causes of action against Mr. Stuart:

- (1) Ralph Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51.7;
- (2) Bane Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1 (based only on Cal. Civ. Code § 43);
- (3) Battery; and
- (4) Assault.

Mr. Ennis has brought the following causes of action against Feld Entertainment, Inc.:

- (1) Ralph Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51.7;
- (2) Bane Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1 (based only on Cal. Civ. Code § 43); and
- (3) Battery.

Mr. Ennis has brought the following causes of action against Mr. Stuart:

- (1) Ralph Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51.7;
- (2) Bane Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1 (based only on Cal. Civ. Code § 43); and
- (3) Battery.

Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis bear the burden of proving each of their causes of action by a preponderance of the evidence.

14. RALPH ACT – ACTS OF VIOLENCE – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

To establish a Ralph Act claim based on an act of violence, a plaintiff must prove all of the following:

- (1) That the defendant committed an act of violence against the plaintiff;
- (2) That a substantial motivating reason for the defendant's conduct was the defendant's perception of the plaintiff's political affiliation;
- (3) That the plaintiff was harmed; and
- (4) That the defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiff's harm.

15. RALPH ACT – THREATS OF VIOLENCE – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

To establish a Ralph Act claim based on a threat of violence, a plaintiff must prove all of the following:

- (1) That the defendant intentionally threatened violence against the plaintiff, whether or not the defendant actually intended to carry out the threat;
- (2) That a substantial motivating reason for the defendant's conduct was the defendant's perception of the plaintiff's political affiliation;
- (3) That a reasonable person in the plaintiff's position would have believed that the defendant would carry out the threat;
- (4) That a reasonable person in the plaintiff's position would have been intimidated by the defendant's conduct;
- (5) That the plaintiff was harmed; and
- (6) That the defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiff's harm.

16. RALPH ACT – DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE

“Violence” means the wrongful application of physical force against the property or the person of another.

17. RALPH ACT – POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis are animal rights activists who demonstrate against and videotape what they consider to be the mistreatment of circus animals. Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis's activism and membership in Humanity Through Education constitute political affiliation for purposes of the Ralph Act.

18. CAUSATION – SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR

A substantial factor in causing harm is a factor that a reasonable person would consider to have contributed to the harm. It must be more than a remote or trivial factor. It does not have to be the only cause of the harm.

Conduct is not a substantial factor in causing harm if the same harm would have occurred without that conduct.

19. BANE ACT – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

To establish a Bane Act claim predicated on Cal. Civ. Code § 43, a plaintiff must prove all of the following:

- (1) That the defendant violated or attempted to violate the plaintiff's right of protection from bodily restraint or harm;
- (2) That the defendant used threats, intimidation, or coercion in violating or attempting to violate the plaintiff's right of protection from bodily restraint or harm;
- (3) That the plaintiff was harmed; and
- (4) That the defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiff's harm.

20. RIGHT OF PROTECTION FROM BODILY RESTRAINT OR HARM

Under Cal. Civ. Code § 43, citizens have a right of protection from bodily restraint or harm, which refers to an individual's right to be free from physical attack or the threat thereof.

21. BANE ACT – DEFINITION OF THREATS, INTIMIDATION, AND COERCION

The terms “threats,” “intimidation,” and “coercion” have the following meaning:

“Threats” are expressions of intent to inflict evil, injury, or damage on another.

“Intimidation” means putting another person in fear for the purpose of compelling or deterring conduct.

“Coercion” is the application to another of such force, either physical or moral, as to constrain him or her to do against his or her will something he or she would not otherwise have done or to prevent him or her from doing something he or she would otherwise have done.

22. BATTERY – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

To establish a claim for battery, a plaintiff must prove all of the following:

- (1) That the defendant touched the plaintiff or caused the plaintiff to be touched with the intent to harm or offend the plaintiff;
- (2) That the plaintiff did not consent to the touching;
- (3) That the plaintiff was harmed or offended by the conduct; and
- (4) That a reasonable person in the plaintiff's situation would have been offended by the touching.

23. ASSAULT – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

To establish a claim for assault, a plaintiff must prove all of the following:

- (1) That the defendant threatened to touch the plaintiff in a harmful or an offensive manner;
- (2) That it reasonably appeared to the plaintiff that the defendant was about to carry out the threat;
- (3) That the plaintiff did not consent to the defendant's conduct;
- (4) That the plaintiff was harmed; and
- (5) That the defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing the plaintiff's harm.

A touching is offensive if it offends a reasonable sense of personal dignity. Words alone do not amount to an assault.

24. CONSENT EXPLAINED

For claims of battery and assault, a plaintiff must prove that he or she did not consent to any touching or threatened touching by the defendant. A plaintiff may express consent by words or acts that are reasonably understood by another person as consent.

A plaintiff may also express consent by silence or inaction if a reasonable person would understand that the silence or inaction intended to indicate consent.

25. FEDERAL INJUNCTION LIMITING INSTRUCTION

In August 2009, animal rights activists Joseph Cuvillo and Deniz Bolbol obtained an injunction in federal court allowing them and a limited number of people acting in concert with them, including Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis, to conduct activity such as videotaping, leafletting, or otherwise protesting near the Oracle Arena (“Arena”) in Oakland, California.

Under the injunction operating at the time of the August 7, 2012 animal walk held in Oakland, Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis were allowed access to the following areas to conduct activity:

- (1) A three-foot “walkway” running along the outside of the chain link fence that encloses the truck corral;
- (2) The barricaded corridor leading to the animal compound, the area outside of but directly adjacent to the corridor, and the gap between the corridor and the animal compound entrance except that there shall be a ten-foot buffer zone surrounding the entrance of the compound; (Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis could be temporarily moved from the gap to permit movement of equipment and animals.)
- (3) The upper west landing area, up to the point where the west ramp joins the landing;
- (4) One specific spot located in the area adjacent to the entrance to the north tunnel, which has a clear view of the entire tunnel;
- (5) The north ramp and landing;
- (6) The northeast stairs and base of the stairs; and
- (7) All exterior areas of the Arena and parking lot which are otherwise open to the public.

The injunction was legally binding against the City of Oakland, Alameda County, the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority, and the Oakland Coliseum Joint Venture LLC, among others. Feld Entertainment, Inc. and Mr. Stuart were not legally bound by that injunction.

You may consider the existence and parameters of the injunction only insofar as you find it relevant to whether a reasonable person with knowledge of the injunction would have found any of the alleged touchings or threatened touchings sustained by Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis to be offensive.

26. SELF-DEFENSE

To prevail on an affirmative defense of self-defense, a defendant must prove both of the following:

- (1) That the defendant reasonably believed that the plaintiff was going to harm him or her; and
- (2) That the defendant used only the amount of force that was reasonably necessary to protect himself or herself.

Defendants Feld Entertainment, Inc. and Mr. Stuart claim the affirmative defense of self-defense only for the August 7, 2012 Oakland animal walk.

27. AIDING AND ABETTING – ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS

Ms. Campbell claims that she was harmed by Mr. Stuart’s assault and battery and that Mr. Stuart is responsible for that harm. In addition, Ms. Campbell claims that she was harmed by Mr. Murray’s assault and battery and that Mr. Stuart is also responsible for that harm because he aided and abetted Mr. Murray in committing the assault and battery.

A defendant is responsible as an aider and abetter if the plaintiff proves all of the following:

- (1) That the defendant knew that an assault or battery was being committed or going to be committed by another individual against the plaintiff;
- (2) That the defendant gave substantial assistance or encouragement to the other individual; and
- (3) That the defendant’s conduct was a substantial factor in causing harm to the plaintiff.

Mere knowledge that an assault or battery was being committed or going to be committed and the failure to prevent it do not constitute aiding and abetting.

III. RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR

28. CORPORATIONS – FAIR TREATMENT

All parties are equal before the law and a corporation is entitled to the same fair and conscientious consideration by you as any party.

29. VICARIOUS LIABILITY

An employer is responsible for harm caused by the wrongful conduct of its employees while acting within the scope of their employment.

**30. VICARIOUS LIABILITY ASSERTED AGAINST EMPLOYER –
ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ELEMENTS**

An employer should be held liable for the harm caused by the unlawful actions of its employees if the plaintiff proves both of the following:

- (1) That the offending individual was employed by the employer; and
- (2) That the offending individual was acting within the scope of his or her employment when the plaintiff was harmed.

31. SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT

Conduct is within the scope of employment if:

- (1) It is reasonably related to the kinds of tasks that the employee was employed to perform; or
- (2) It is reasonably foreseeable in light of the employer's business or the employee's job responsibilities.

32. FORESEEABILITY

Foreseeability means that, in the context of the particular enterprise, an employee's conduct is not so unusual or startling that it would seem unfair to include the loss resulting from it among other costs of the employer's business. Conduct by an employee is not reasonably foreseeable if it occurs when the employee substantially deviates from his or her employment duties for personal purposes or acts out of malice unconnected with the employment.

33. GOING-AND-COMING RULE

In general, an employee is not acting within the scope of employment while traveling to and from the workplace. But if the employee, while commuting, is on an errand for the employer, then the employee's conduct is within the scope of his or her employment from the time the employee starts on the errand until he or she returns from the errand or until he or she completely abandons the errand for personal reasons.

IV. DAMAGES**34. DAMAGES – OVERVIEW**

It is the duty of the Court to instruct you about the measure of damages. By instructing you on damages, the Court does not mean to suggest for which party your verdict should be rendered.

If you find for Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis, you must determine their damages. Ms. Campbell and Mr. Ennis have the burden of proving damages by a preponderance of the evidence. Damages means the amount of money that will reasonably and fairly compensate the plaintiff for any injury you find was caused by the defendants.

Ms. Campbell seeks emotional distress damages for her assault, battery, and Ralph Act causes of action. Mr. Ennis seeks emotional distress damages for his battery and Ralph Act causes of action. No fixed standard exists for deciding the amount of emotional distress damages. The plaintiff must prove the amount of his or her emotional distress damages. However, the plaintiff does not have to prove the exact amount of the harm or the exact amount of damages that will provide reasonable compensation for the harm. You must not speculate or guess in awarding damages. You must use your judgment to decide a reasonable amount based on the evidence and your common sense. Emotional distress damages are recoverable only once regardless of the number of causes of action alleged.

In addition, if you decide that a plaintiff has proved his or her Ralph Act claim against a defendant, you must award a civil penalty of \$25,000.

If you decide that a plaintiff has proved his or her Bane Act claim against a defendant, you must determine the number of Bane Act violations and award \$4,000 per violation.

35. MITIGATION OF DAMAGES

If you decide that a defendant is responsible for the original harm, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover damages for harm that the defendant proves the plaintiff could have avoided with reasonable efforts or expenditures.

You should consider the reasonableness of the plaintiff's efforts in light of the circumstances facing him or her at the time, including his or her ability to make the efforts or expenditures without undue risk or hardship.

If a plaintiff made reasonable efforts to avoid harm, then your award should include reasonable amounts that he or she spent for this purpose.

V. CLOSING INSTRUCTIONS

36. DUTY TO DELIBERATE

When you begin your deliberations, you should elect one member of the jury as your presiding juror. That person will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you can do so. Your verdict must be unanimous.

Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have considered all of the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not hesitate to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should. Do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

37. COMMUNICATION WITH COURT

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through the Bailiff signed by your presiding juror or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing; I will communicate with any member of the jury on anything concerning the case only in writing, or here in open court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the parties before answering it, which may take some time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any question. Remember that you are not to tell anyone—including me—how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged. Do not disclose any vote count in any note to the Court.

38. RETURN OF VERDICT

A verdict form has been prepared for you. After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your presiding juror will fill in the form that has been given to you, sign and date it, and advise the Court that you are ready to return to the courtroom.